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SCIENCE AND MEDICINE DIVISION

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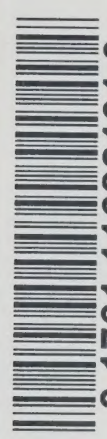
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A typical Civil Defence display appearing at one of Canada's many public exhibitions.

September — October 1959
Vol. 2 No. 5



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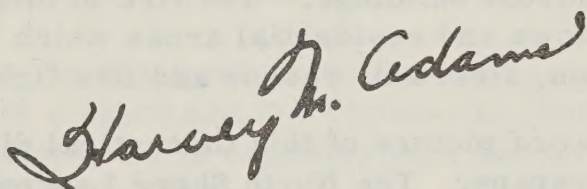
With the completion of the recent re-organization in Civil Defence which determined spheres of responsibilities among several Government Departments, the question of publishing "Civil Defence - Canada" was considered.

Thousands of volunteers will still be needed to successfully carry out Civil Defence civilian tasks and because of this it has been decided that the publication will continue to be issued on a six times a year basis to over 15,000 English and French readers.

Provincial and municipal authorities -- indeed anyone connected with or interested in Civil Defence - are again invited to submit news items of national or topical interest for reproduction in this publication.

Information Services will continue to provide the facilities for editing and production but will work in close collaboration with an advisory board comprised of representatives from the Emergency Measures Organization, the Canadian Civil Defence College, the Armed Services, Department of National Health and Welfare and other federal organizations who may from time to time be dealing with the subject of Civil Defence and National Survival. They will meet to pool their knowledge and advise on the best method of making this publication of interest to our readers.

Your continued interest and comments are most appreciated.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Harvey W. Adams". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The "H" is large and loops around the "A". The "W" is written with a series of connected loops. The "Adams" part is also cursive, with the "A" being particularly prominent.

Harvey W. Adams,
Director,
Information Services Division,
Department of National Health and Welfare.

EXERCISES ARE FOR LEARNING

The New Brunswick Disaster Committee which was formed in April 1959 carried out its first exercise recently in the town of Newcastle.

The exercise labelled "Lumberjack" was held to try out the procedure for calling the Committee together and for the setting up of a joint Provincial Disaster Committee Headquarters. The incident necessitating the call up of the Committee was based on the premise that an aircraft from the nearby RCAF Chatham air base had crashed into an oil tanker unloading bulk stores of fuel oils and gasoline at a storage plant in close proximity to the business section of Newcastle.

The exercise was designed to show what could happen to a town when confronted with a sudden disaster of such serious proportions that it could not be handled by the facilities and equipment normally found within the municipality.

Perhaps the greatest value learned by the Committee was not what was done but what was lacking and what would be required to ensure that if a disaster occurred in any municipality that the effects of disaster could be minimized.

Other background information for exercise purposes was that the escaping oil and gasoline caused by the air crash had set fire to the docks and riverfront buildings. The fire in turn, aided by strong winds, moved into the town and residential areas which brought about the problems of evacuation, first aid, rescue and fire fighting.

A word picture of this theoretical disaster was provided by the local newspaper, The North Shore Leader, which stated:-

Escaping oil and gasoline are all over the wharf spreading flames, some oils from the storage tanks and the burning vessel are escaping into the river and with the fire running out and the flames fanned by the winds from the southwest, the flames are along the town's waterfront and heading in a direction towards the Cleland wharf which is piled with dry timber awaiting shipment. Waterfront piers are aflame shortly and the fire is now in the timber on the Cleland wharf threatening the town proper and the Ledden Hill residential area with almost complete destruction. Approximately 500 persons are to be evacuated from the Ledden Hill section and it is advisable to evacuate the Miramichi Hospital.

Damage from the explosion is extensive. The Miramichi Hotel has suffered greatly along with the Beaverbrook Town Hall. Casualties are not known but considered high to both men at work on the oil wharf and to delegates attending a convention at the Miramichi Hotel.

Due to dense smoke and great heat, local fire fighters are unable to reach the fire scene and are concentrating on the town's business section and the Ledden Hill area where some fires are already being reported. The Chatham Fire Department as well as airport personnel and the Bathurst Fire Department are rushing men and equipment to the Newcastle area. Traffic on the bridge from Newcastle to Chatham Head is dangerous.

Time 11:00 o'clock.

Mayor Smith realizes local forces cannot cope with the situation and he puts through a call to Civil Defence Headquarters in Fredericton through Royal Canadian Mounted Police radio, stating the local hospital is also threatened.

Major G.A. Percy Smith called Brigadier W.E.H. Talbot, Provincial Civil Defence deputy co-ordinator at his office in Fredericton and told him of the disaster in Newcastle. Brigadier Talbot called the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, St. John Ambulance and Canadian Legion, and the heads of these started out immediately for Newcastle, where the local organizations gave them instructions what to do.

Disaster headquarters for the day were at the Armoury and the first arrivals were there at 2:30 o'clock and the Provincial Disaster Committee complete at 4:22 o'clock. The organizations carrying out the rescue work were set up and kept busy.

At the completion of the exercise a film Texas City Disaster was shown, depicting actual scenes of the horrible effects of an oil explosion and fire at Texas City similar to exercise "Lumberjack".

Major General H.N. Ganong, Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator, spoke before the showing of the film. He said the exercise was more to find out the holes in the exercise and how to overcome these in the future.

The exercise closed with a conference at which the difficulties were discussed and the lessons learned were emphasized.

This exercise undoubtedly pointed out the serious lack of a Civil Defence organization in this area which could have taken charge in the early stages of the disaster. Northumberland County is the only county in New Brunswick in which there is no Civil Defence organization. There is none in either of the two towns of Newcastle or Chatham or in the county.

In spite of this, there are quite a number of prominent citizens very interested in getting an organization established in the county and Major General Ganong expressed the opinion that exercise "Lumberjack" will arouse greater interest in Civil Defence and will bring out the soundness of the idea of the Provincial Disaster Committee.

Members of the committee said the day's exercise was possible due to the co-operation of local heads of services under the energetic guidance of B. J. DeWolfe, who acts as Civil Defence liaison officer in the absence of a proper Civil Defence organization in this area.

The exercise was attended by Mayor G. A. Percy Smith and Deputy Mayor P. E. Roy and heads of local organizations concerned. Mayor Smith expressed pleasure that Newcastle was selected as the site for such an important exercise and commended the promptness and efficiency with which help arrived from various parts of the province after his telephone call for assistance.

Among those attending the exercise were Major General H. N. Ganong, Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator, Brigadier W. E. H. Talbot, Deputy Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator, R. W. Gough, all of Civil Defence headquarters, Fredericton; Colonel B. R. Howard, commissioner of the Red Cross, Saint John, Jack Lutes, Moncton and three others from Red Cross in Saint John, as well as Mr. Gibler of the Austrian Red Cross who is on a two months tour of Canada between Toronto and Halifax; J. Stuart Russell, provincial superintendent of the St. John Ambulance, Saint John, and three others from St. John Ambulance; Inspector Bloxham and Inspector Russell of the RCMP, Fredericton; Brigadier John Nelson, divisional commander of the Salvation Army, Senior Captain Hopkins, and one other from the Salvation Army, Saint John; S. D. Rhodenizer, provincial secretary-treasurer, of the Canadian Legion Provincial Command, Saint John.

Exercise "Lumberjack" brought back to the minds of the members of the local assisting organizations the time when the oil tanker Elkhound caught fire and blew up at the oil wharf here about 5 o'clock Tuesday

afternoon, May 3, 1949.

The tanker was moored at the oil wharf and had just finished discharging its cargo of gas and oil.

The sudden fire was followed by a terrific explosion which blew the front deck off of the ship and a twisted mass of 20 tons landed on the government wharf 100 yards east of the ship. The explosion blew out windows large and small in the vicinity.

A disaster such as exercise "Lumberjack" could very easily have occurred that day ten years ago.

200 YEARS OF CIVIL DEFENCE

The town of Liverpool, N.S., recently staged one of the most ambitious programs ever attempted by a Reception Area Civil Defence. It has been termed a Canadian First and because it is coupled with Liverpool's 200th birthday celebrations, the program was called a "Bi-Centennial of Civil Defence".

At 7 p.m. on September 24th, WARNING RED was sounded in Liverpool and district. Citizens were instructed to go to their homes and to tune to radio station CKBW for further instructions.

At 7:30 p.m. the theme for the evening was set by a three scene playlet called "Two Centuries of Civil Defence". Special guests included Lloyd R. Crouse, MP, Queens-Lunenburg, Hon. N. Layton Fergusson, Minister Responsible for Civil Defence in Nova Scotia, Hon. W.S.K. Jones, MLA, Speaker, N.S. Legislature and R.H. Lockward, Mayor of Liverpool.

Immediately following the playlet, the Welfare Centre in the Junior High School was in operation and citizens were invited to go through it as evacuees and see how it operated.

At 8 p.m. demonstrations by the various Civil Defence Services were held. These included Rescue Service, Fire Service, Communications, Emergency Feeding, Radiation Monitoring, Control Center and Advance Treatment Center.

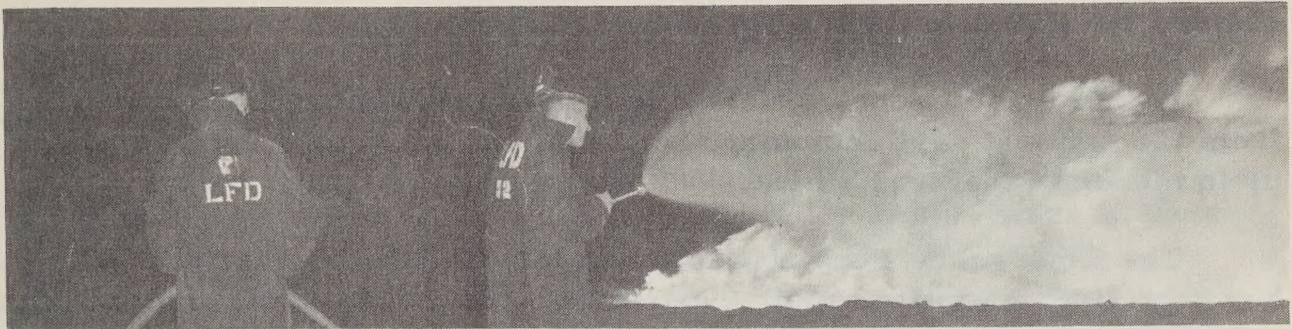
The Rescue Service demonstrated the latest methods of rescue from a building and as an added attraction, an R.C.A.F. helicopter

LIVERPOOL N.S. STAGES SUCCESSFUL EXERCISE.



Clarence Oickle, a veteran guide and a member of the Liverpool N.S. Civil Defence organization shows how biscuits were made in the old days. Needless to say he couldn't make them fast enough.

Photo by Bob Brooks)



Firemen attack a huge oil and gasoline fire as part of their demonstration at Liverpool, N.S.



A pole top rescue was carried out by members of the Utility Restoration Section of the Engineering Service during Liverpool's Bi-Centennial of Civil Defence.

The Liverpool Civil Defence Rescue Team does a ladder lower during the town's Bi-Centennial of Civil Defence.



carried out a rescue from a rooftop.

In Communications, citizens saw methods of communications from the earliest days including the Indian and his smoke signal right up to modern radar equipment.

The Emergency Feeding section of the Welfare Service showed how man first made fire and the latest in outdoor mass cooking methods.

The Advance Treatment Center was housed in three marquees on the grounds and treated a total of 20 casualties during the demonstration.

The Engineering Service displayed a "Do-It-Yourself" basement shelter and this was occupied and stocked with the necessary items for survival against radiation fallout. The Utility Restoration Section of Engineering carried out a pole top rescue. A radiation monitoring team showed detection methods and equipment.

The Mobile Control Center of the City of Halifax Organization was on display and here and in the communications tent, those attending had an opportunity to talk to friends or others in distant lands.

The Fire Service demonstrated methods of extinguishing oil fires and ended their display by extinguishing an 80 gallon oil fire. They also had on display ancient fire fighting apparatus.

The Liverpool organization's Control Center was set up in a marquee under emergency conditions but controlled the operation in the normal manner.

This demonstration of 200 years of Civil Defence provided a full evening's entertainment and demonstrated the progress made by over five hundred volunteer workers in the Liverpool district.

HOME DEFENCE PLANNING

Wartime Food Supply In The Netherlands

A series of articles has appeared in the Dutch Civil Defence paper "de Paladijin" dealing with the food supply in the Netherlands in time of war. The memory of the 'hunger winter' of 1944/45 is still vivid in the minds of people living in the densely populated provinces of Western Holland, and the question has been raised whether there is any sense in rescuing people from the 'normal' calamities of war, only to have them die in a famine afterwards.

The Food Commissioner for the Provinces of South and North Holland, Mr. A. van den Hoek, points out in these articles that it will be possible to feed the people of the Netherlands on a reasonable scale, provided distribution facilities remain, more or less, intact and agricultural production is not made altogether impossible by fallout.

Agriculture in the Netherlands takes a very special place, because it is an extremely intensive enterprise. There just is not enough land available, so the Dutch farmer has set up hot-houses in order to get two or more crops a year from the same area. He buys fodder abroad so that he can raise pigs and chickens, produce milk, butter and cheese on an almost industrial scale.

Actually the production far exceeds consumption within the Netherlands, and a lot of agricultural produce is therefore exported, which covers the bill for agricultural imports (fertilisers, grains, fats, coffee, etc.).

But in time of war, the possibility must be considered that imports will be cut off, or at least very much restricted. The country must then be virtually self-supporting but, luckily, it can be made self-supporting for a fairly long time. There will be enough food for everybody; people will be able to do their work, even though there will be no abundance of food and not the usual variety.

To reach this self-sufficiency, as soon as the import of food from abroad falls off, there are two guiding principles:-

(1) All available food that is fit for human consumption must be reserved for that purpose.

Part of our agriculture concerns itself with converting livestock fodder -- including barley, maize, rye, oats -- into meat, eggs, milk, etc. A sort of enriching process in which cheap barley is changed into expensive pork cutlets. This conversion, however, leads to a definite loss in caloric values: 100 calories barley give a return of only 25 calories pork!

(2) All available soil must be used for the production of the maximum of food for human consumption. We must in those circumstances forget about exports and concentrate upon food for our own table.

This implies first of all that chickens and pigs -- living mostly on imported fodder -- are doomed to be killed off. They are expensive producers, returning far too few calories for the food they consume. Barley for chickens will be served as porridge for the family.

During the first year of isolation, assuming that no imports will reach the Netherlands, about 80 % of our chickens will be killed and eaten, and the same goes for pigs. Some will be spared, but they will no longer get any food that can be used by human beings. Cattle, however, will be kept alive. Cattle consume food that is unfit for human consumption: hay, grass, roots, linseed cakes, etc. A cow, however, produces not only meat, but also milk and milk is an extremely valuable food in times of scarcity.

The second implication is that part of the grassland - some hundreds of thousands of acres - must be ploughed under to grow potatoes, sugar-beets, wheat and beans, together with rape-seed (our only native raw material from which margarine can be made). Market gardening - now covering part of our exports - will also be restricted to a smaller area.

Now, what will the menu look like?

At present, the average Dutchman eats about 2 kilogrammes of bread a week (including cake, biscuits, etc.). In wartime, we shall have to do with less - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilos - and that will not be bread of the present high quality. It won't be white bread, because it will include rye and potato flour, maybe even bean flour.

Then there are the other grain varieties: oats, maize, meal, barley, etc. Right now the consumption of these varieties is very low. But they

can be used to make various sorts of porridge, and we can probably average half a pound a week.

Sugar is an important item for the Dutchman, who has a sweet tooth. At present he consumes about one kilogramme of sugar per week. We shall do our best - by using grassland to grow sugar beets - to maintain that standard, mainly because sugar is a very good food too, easily assimilated by the human organism.

In Holland prosperity always means that the consumption of potatoes falls off, their place being taken by meat, eggs and dairy products. We hardly use 2 kilos of potatoes per week per head. When imports dry up, we shall have to eat more potatoes, up to 4 kilos a week.

Beans suffer in the same way from prosperity. Hardly half an ounce - 50 grammes per week per head - is the average consumption now. More beans will have to be eaten - 200 to 300 grammes. It is a good substitute, rich in proteins, so beans can replace meat, of which we are going to have very little.

The milk consumption will be maintained as far as possible, at the present level of + 4 litres per week per head, and the cheese which we now export to the tune of several millions of kilogrammes a year will be used for home consumption.

The rations of meat will be few and far between. After killing off chickens and pigs, we are left with our cows, and they are in the first place producers of milk and dairy products. We have to count on getting only a quarter to a third of our present meat ration.

The same goes for fats: butter, margarine, edible oils. For every pound of it we use now, we can only have about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces in wartime.

Now the Dutch eat a lot of fat - too much according to medical men - and although little meat and little fat do not make for a hearty meal, we should not be too down-hearted about it. Right now the average Dutchman consumes about 3000 calories a day. When we have to live on our own agricultural production we may go down to 2000 calories. But on a diet of 2000 calories a day, nobody needs to die. It will even do some people a lot of good. It is a diet on which people will be able to work. Not too strenuously as a rule, but for those who have to do hard work, we can probably provide some additional rations. (That we had to suffer

a famine in the Western Provinces of Holland during the winter of 1944/45 was mainly because the greater part of our best producing lands had been inundated, and secondly because there were no means to bring food from the rich parts of Western Holland. Actually, up to September 1944, the ration amounted to 2000 to 2400 calories).

(NATO Civil Defence Bulletin,
June 1959.)

CIVIC OFFICIALS ATTEND SASKATCHEWAN CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL

Forty-three Moose Jaw civic employees, headed by City Commissioner James Beveridge and four aldermen, recently attended a three-day CD course at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

This is the second such school for Saskatchewan cities. Estevan and Weyburn had the first. Each city has been asked to write its disaster plan and submit it for testing at the course.

Alderman G.R. Baskwill, head of Civil Defence in Moose Jaw, said the city is committed to the acceptance of 3,000 evacuees from Winnipeg in the event of disaster. "If something does happen, our welfare plan is so set up that we can plan for 60,000 people," he said.

"There has been a lot of apathy about Civil Defence," he said. This course is designed to bone up city officials on the ins and outs of Civil Defence. Hence almost every city department was represented.

The aldermen included Mr. Baskwill, Mrs. Kay Moffat, Harry Swarbrick and Angus Wilson. City Clerk Gordon Botting, City Treasurer Norman Hodge, Personnel Officer Fred Weinbender, Gas Inspector Gordon A. Dodd, Electricity Inspector W.F. Kerr, and eight representatives of the engineering department, headed by John Bakker also attended.

Hugh Thomson, regional medical supplies officer; Dr. Raymond Miller, regional medical health officer; A.W. Dewalt of Saskatchewan Power Corporation, along with five representatives of social aid, three from the fire department, one from police, one from Buffalo Pound Lake Water Administration Board, two from assessors, three from parks and recreation, one from transit, one from stores, two from The Times-Herald and one from The Leader-Post, CHAB and 20th Armored Regiment completed the attendance at the CD course.

(From The Moose Jaw Times-Herald.)



Lead by Mayor S. Buckwold, (back to camera) Civil Defence officials D. Fusedale, Co-ordinator for Saskatoon and J. O. Probe, Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator, (extreme left) recently inspected graduates from the auxiliary police training course held this summer in Saskatoon. The plan was developed by Deputy Chief James Forbes with the assistance of volunteer instructors from the regular force. Staff Sgt. Thomas J. Hession acted as drill instructor for the course.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND THE I. O. D. E.

The following extracts from the 1958-59 annual CD report to the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire indicates progress and interest throughout this well-known Canadian organization. The report in part states:-

In British Columbia twenty-seven members took courses during the year, four attending Civil Defence College at Arnprior. Some members canvassed billets for the Civil Defence Co-ordinator in the district to ascertain the number of beds and bathroom facilities available in case of emergency; others helped build stoves for an emergency feeding demonstration.

Considerable interest is taken in Alberta where 263 members are trained in some branch of Civil Defence work and 230 are registered with the local organization. Eighty-two chapters returned reports out of a possible 92. Chapter conveners addressed organizations on many occasions; one member appeared twice on a Civil Defence TV programme, and another set up a Civil Defence float, which took part in the parades of two different town fairs.

During the year 39 members in Saskatchewan took Civil Defence courses, with a total of 74 members trained in some branch of the work. One chapter sponsored a home nursing course, even though there was no local organization in the community. One convener received the Priority Vote of Thanks for valuable assistance rendered to the Order of St. John.

In Manitoba 30 members took courses in 1958, two of which were at Arnprior, in the technique of instruction and emergency feeding. Sixty-six members are now trained in Civil Defence. Some conveners arranged for films and lectures at chapter meetings.

More chapters in Ontario have completed report forms in 1958 than before. Of 412 primary chapters, 273 reports were received, an increase of 83. Many chapters had speakers and films; members have participated in Civil Defence exercises, TV programmes, and have been on various committees. There are 414 trained workers among the members and many others are registered with the local organizations.

The convener for Quebec reports that the Montreal unit of Civil Defence was organized late in September 1958, so not much help could be given before 1959, although they were assured that their co-operation in the near future would be appreciated.

There is considerable work being done in New Brunswick; members having taken courses at Arnprior; attended a course in "Nursing Care" at the Saint John General Hospital; others attended local courses in welfare, registration and enquiry, as well as an orientation course. Two New Brunswick chapters sent two members each to assist at the Springhill mine disaster in Nova Scotia. Many chapters have had speakers, shown films and distributed literature and continued as well, to staff the Civil Defence Welfare Centre.

In Nova Scotia several members took part in work at the Springhill disaster, where some members were on twenty-four hour duty for two weeks. Since the Springhill disaster, more chapters are aware of the great necessity of Civil Defence, and are planning to have their conveners attend courses at Arnprior this coming year. Thirteen members have taken courses during the year, 83 have registered with their local directors, 22 of these have taken active parts in the local organization. Conveners attended institutions, regional staff conferences and panel discussions in their areas.

The conveners of two chapters in St. John's, Newfoundland, have been quite active, giving addresses, and taking part in a public debate which they won and which received a considerable amount of publicity. The Provincial Director of Civil Defence addressed a chapter meeting. Several members in St. John's have taken courses and participated in the local organization.

Civil Defence has just recently been organized in Prince Edward Island, the office having been opened on January 28, 1959. It is hoped that this will encourage the members there to become active in this department.

(By Dorothy F. Sinclair,
National Civil Defence Convener).

FEDERAL TRAINING PRECIS

Amendments and changes to the list of federal training precis as issued in the November-December 1958 bulletin are as follows:-

ORG. 7	Delete	
ORG. 11	Change to -- Industrial Defence and Planning	Aug. 58
AW. 16	Change to -- Maintenance of Instruments	July 58
AW. 18	Change to -- Radiation Hazards in Peacetime Affecting Fire and Police Services	May 57
AW. 19	Change to -- Effects of Nuclear Explosions on Semi- Perishable Foods & Food Packaging	July 57
WEL-GW 4	Add -- The Organization of Welfare Service	July 58
WEL-GW 8	Change to -- The Supporting Relationship Between Welfare Sections and Between Welfare and Other CD Services	July 59
WEL-EF 1	Change date to -- Mar. 58	
WEL-EF 3	Change to -- Food for Emergency Feeding	Mar. 58
WEL-EF 4	Change to -- Infant Feeding Under Emergency Conditions	May 58
WEL-EF 5	Change to -- Water Supply, Sanitation, Personal Hygiene	Sept. 57
WEL-EF 7	Change to -- Organization of an Emergency Feeding Program	Mar. 59
WEL-EF 8	Delete	
WEL-EF 9	Delete	
ADD	WEL-EF 10 Conversion of Normal Feeding to Disaster Conditions	Aug. 59
	WEL-EF 12 Emergency Feeding in Improvised Hospitals, Advance Treatment Centres and Evacuee Health Centres	Aug. 59

TRAVELLING FIRE SCHOOL

Saskatchewan Civil Defence Headquarters in conjunction with the Fire Commissioners office, operates a service to the volunteer fire brigades throughout the Province. The course is called "Fire Fighting Practices" and is conducted for volunteer fire department members who have never attended a fire school or have not attended a school for at least a two year period.

The course consists of approximately ten hours of instruction including lectures, films and practical work on such subjects as organization, chemistry of fire, care and use of first aid equipment, ventilation, smoke masks, tools, equipment, practical work on pumping water, hose laying, fire pumps and hydraulics, ladders and rescue.

Aided by a fully equiped vehicle two members of the Saskatchewan Fire Prevention office tour the Province and keep the small town and rural brigades in constant touch with the latest techniques in fire fighting.

The success of this system is shown in the following figures for 1958:

<u>Meetings or Courses</u>	<u>Nature of Instruction</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
29	Volunteer Firemen Training	823
27	Fire Demonstrations	2, 520
36	Public Meetings	2, 353
1	Instruction to Fire Brigades	22
15	Special Courses	599
8	Valley Centre Civil Defence Courses	255
		<u>6, 572</u>

P. E. I. ORGANIZES

Hon. B. Earle MacDonald, Provincial Secretary, announced recently that P. E. I. has come up with another first in that it is probably the only Province in Canada that has a Civil Defence Co-ordinator appointed in every city and town within the Province.

The following have been appointed Civil Defence co-ordinators by their respective city or town councils. Councillor Frank G. O'Neill, Charlottetown, Dr. H.E. Clark, Summerside, Councillor Spurgeon Walker, Georgetown, Mayor Bruce H. Yeo, Montague, Joseph Hennessey, Souris, Councillor John F. Melanson, Borden, Garnet Turner, Kensington, Roy Leard, Alberton and Squadron-Leader E.Q. Temple, Slemon Park, R.C.A.F. Station Summerside.

ELLIOT LAKE APPOINTS CIVIL DEFENCE CO-ORDINATOR

Elliot Lake, Ontario's major uranium mining area, has a Civil Defence instructor and co-ordinator this month, following the award of a Civil Defence instructor's certificate to Jack Moulton.

The award, the result of an examination taken nearly two years ago, will mean more labour than honour for first aid man Moulton, however.

The ex-serviceman and photographer, who is also a classes organizer, for the Ontario council of St. John Ambulance society, is initially faced with recruiting of personnel in order to set up a local Civil Defence organization. He also plans to initiate an education program to point up the need for Civil Defence training in the community.

Prior to coming to this area, Mr. Moulton was for nine years co-ordinator of Civil Defence in Renfrew, Ontario.

--oOo--

SHELTER

Time Magazine for August 17 reports: "In Denver's Allendale Heights suburban development this week, Homebuilder Jack C. Hoerner (rhymes with corner), World War II test pilot, put finishing touches on the demonstrator model of 40 three-bedroom houses with a unique sales gimmick: a 12-ft. by 14-ft. fallout shelter built into the basement and into the regular \$17,500 price tag. The first for-sale version of the house, one of two now abuilding, sold to an about-to-retire Army major who once studied radiation effects, broke off negotiations on another house when he heard of Hoerner's shelter, said: "That's it, I'll take it."

CCDC COURSE AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Canadian Civil Defence College courses for
October - November, 1959, are as follows:

Delete -

26 - 30 Oct.	396	Welfare (Personal Services)	30
16 - 20 Nov.	401	Physicians and Dentists Orientation	50
16 - 20 Nov.	402	Casualty Simulation Instructors	30
16 - 20 Nov.	403	Radiological Defence	30

Replace With -

26 - 30 Oct.	396	Welfare (Personal Services)	35
16 - 20 Nov.	401	National Health Conference	
16 - 20 Nov.	402	Open	
16 - 20 Nov.	403	Open	

MUNICIPALITY TRAINS AUXILIARY FIREMEN



Clarence Whynot, Chief of the Liverpool Fire Dept. and Chief of CD Fire Services is shown (right) teaching the correct method to operate the fog nozzle during a summer training session.
(Sherman Hines Photo)



The Liverpool (N.S.) CD Fire Service has trained 75 auxiliary firemen in the Municipality of Queens this summer with the help of a 500 gpm Training Pumper loaned by the Provincial C. D. Shown above is pump operator Chester Wagner of Liverpool and looking on (in plaid shirt) is Deputy-Chief Walter Minard of the North Queens Fire Department.
(Sherman Hines Photo)



Dr. F. C. Pace, Special Weapons Branch, Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, is seen (left) addressing members of the maritime branch, Canadian section, American Water Works Association, during their 12th annual meeting at White Point Beach Lodge, near Liverpool, N.S. Next to Dr. Pace is Col. P. C. Ahern, Halifax, N.S., chairman of the "Symposium on Civil Defence"; Major Raefe Douthwaite, Deputy Co-ordinator, Nova Scotia Civil Defence and A. F. Wigglesworth, Director of Civil Defence for Liverpool and the Municipality of Queens.

(Sherman Hines Photo)



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